THE CRY OF SUFFERING LONDOR. The Distress and Privations of the Middle Clames in England.

LONDON, Jan. 31.-The wretched poor of Landon have raised their dreamy ery and been sheller food, and better still decency to the despirate outcomes, and yet the reiteration of their pitiful appeal proclaims the inefficiency of the mensures atrenty taken for their rainf. These wretched human beings are more miserable perhaps when growled in their foul dethen when homeless and wandering in the purer sir of the cold, dark night. Not much lets and columns of navapapers have been serimonious potenties of boards, societies, and vestries have been aired, and society—the society that walks in silk attire—bas enriched the British vocabulary with a new word, "Slam ming." and its derivatives. It is conjugated

It is finnked by adverbs and adjectives giving It the grace and delicacy it intrinsically lacks: A little stumming. Some sweet stumming.

The set it represents and the ceremonies it embodies supersede for the nonce the stale convivialities of kettledrums and champagne suppore after the naughtlest opera bouffe and Cinderella dances. It is caricatured and ridisuled just enough to advertise it properly and it with the hall mark of fashionable satire. It provides the jaded London bells with that little excitement which is the caviar, the morphia, the chloral of her life. Has that aughing, idle pikrimage of the grande through flithy garrets, blind alleys, and losthmarkers, and watched over at a distance by a armed detectives, anything in common with charity? How does it compare with the unpretending example set not very long ago by a woman whose name even is unknown,

merged as it is in that of her order? At St. Quentin, in France, a nun, a Little Sis-ter of the Poor—a tender and familiar name adopted to make charity more homelike-went about the city begging for the destitute and hungry orphans whose misory it was her mis-sion to relieve. The richest inhabitant of the town is a crabbed, hot-tempored bachelor, a sacast engrossed by his studies. In her rounds the Sister knocked at the door of his house. The servant was under strict orders never to he was at work, but he could not resist the pleading tones and the gray uniform of the Sister of St. Vincent. He showed har the way up stairs, and prudently withdrew. Nothing daunted, calmly, quietly the nun turned the handle and entered the sauctum. Furious at the unwarranted intrusion, the rich man rose and in imperious tones bade her leave the She stood motionless, proffering her petition, and, with outstretched hand murmuring the soft words, "For the poor, if you please." Forgetting his manhood in his senseless passion, the man struck that

MONTREAL AS SEEN BY A NEW YORKER. Glimpses of Old-World Contones a Short Distance Away - How an Almost Aretic Win ter to Polored - Ponerate on Russers.

MONTREAD, Feb. 12 .- It is sald that Liver pool is hardly more un-American than Mon-treal. Wherever a stranger from the United States turns his eyes, he sees old reminders that he is in a foreign country. Over all and above everything the consequences of a frigid winter obtrude themselves upon the eye. If a New Yorker will imagine the entire city, streets. roofs and shods all covered with snow as deep as it is sometimes seen piled along the Nev York gutters after the one specially heavy anow Montreal looks out of doors at least five months in the year. The cold is steady and intense. It makes a stranger's head and feet ache, his cheeks Ungle, and his fingers all turn to thumbs, yet it is so dry an atmosphere that 15° below zero is endurable if one is clad for it. Dressing is the whole secret of life in Montreal, and the local costumes are such as to make a New Yorker con-scious that every one knows he is a stranger. whereas everybody else has on a cap, either a top. The only variety in headgear is the occasional worsted tuque of the Canadian peasant. which is simply a long, big stocking, ending in a cord and ball. It is usually white or blue, with a gay border on the bottom. This border is rolled up above the forehead, the stocking end falls jauntily over in a point, and the cord and tassel swing at the wearer's left shoulder. These tuques are worn with the blanket suits of the snowshoers both by men and women. used in that way. When & is very cold or snows hard the girls pull up the bagilke hood of their blanket sacques, and thus doubly pro-

teet their heads.

Then, again, the New Yorkers wear an overoat of cloth, and usually of thinner make than the Montrealers'. The latter are much given to fur coats, and huge garments of heavy fur can be rented at 50 cents a day by strangers at any clothing store. Furs are as common in Montreal as telegraph poles in New York. There appear to be so many that the people don't know what to do with them. Consequently the carter in a common back sleigh not only draws a robe over his knees, but has an extra one dangling behind him from his high perch, and his passenger, coddled up in a blanket, and with a big bear skin over that, the wind another robe of buffalo or bear or other skins serving no purpose except that of an ornament.

But to get back to the clothes. The one idea of the Canadian is to keep off the cold, and the first garment next to his or her skin is a woollen shirt that positively feels as heavy as a blanket, and much softer than any but the best blankets one sees in the States. The drawers match the shirt, and the stockings are either of wool or knit worsted. Nobody ventures out without either arctics, rubbers, or moccasias, because

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CIRPET BACGER. The State Mittin Under Carpet-hag Rule-

How the Federal Offices were Filled. Lave Oak, Fin., Feb. 11. Where the carnetbag administration in Florida cama cut strong was in the organization of its military depart ment. The Adjutant-General had the rank of staff four of where had never some a day's military service. There were two Major-Gen erais and four Brigadiers. The Major-Generals were John W. Butler and Charles M. Hamilton. The pet names of those two warriors were Santa Bosa Butler and Hamiseum Charley Gen. Butler got his military experience while second mate of a coasting vessel long before the war. After his appointment he visited Boston, and attended the theatre there in the full uniform of his rank. After the perform-noes was over he took in the town, and, getting the hack driver drunk, paid him off in Piorida greenback State scrip, Gen. Hamilton had seen service in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and afterward won many laurels amid the lurid dangers of the Freedman's Bureau.

The Brigadiers were George E. Wentworth J. T. Bernard, Josiah T. Walls, and William M. Ladwith. Gen. Wentworth was an ex-Union soldier, and was said to have served on the staff of the redoubtable Benjamin F. Butler. Gen. Bernard was a lawyer at Tallahassee. Gen. Walls was a negro, black but comely; had served with the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and was the recognized leader of his race in the State. Gen. Ledwith had been for a few days a private soldier in the C. S. A. His longer service would doubtless have very much pro-

racted the civil war. There were hundreds of Colonels, one at least to every ten privates, and other commissioned officers in proportion. It was like filling a luge pepper box with commissions, and scat-tering them over the State. There was no ques-tion as to fitness or as to previous service, if any. All that was needed was to make the request, and the commission was issued at once. For a carpet-bagger to be without a commission of some kind was to render himself liable

to arrest as a suspicious character.

There were plenty of regiments of calvary and infantry, but no artillery. The men didn't care to pull heavy guns through the deep sand. and money to buy horses was " mighty skase." Besides that, cannon made too much noise when discharged, and the report would be very apt to frighten the staff officers.

The childish delight shown by the recipients of these commissions was laughable. One Colonel, an intelligent lawyer of Northern birth and education, were his uniform at Long Branch one summer season, and strutted up and down the brilliantly lighted corridors like arder were to be seen on every side. I suppose there is hardly an album in the East but what contains the respiendent photograph of some Florida Colonel who was never under fire, save the popping of champague corks.

By the laws of the State the militia com-

prised all able bodied male citizens between the

And the second s ages of 18 and 45 years, without regard to race,

MARKS AND COSTUMES

Styles and Representations that are Added To and Changed Tearly. "The use of masks for balls and various

social festivities," a dealer in masks and costumes said. "has steadily increased during the past few years. Not many years ago it was esies in large cities and towns. Now, however there is scarcely a village making any proten signs to motern social customs which does not have one or more masquerade balls during the winter season. The masquerade ball season begins just after the holidays, and is kept up the greater part of the winter.
"Where do masks come from? A few are

made in this country, but the largest number are imported from France and Germany. The production is se cheap in those countries that they have practically the monopoly, for even with a duty of forty-five per cent, added nobody in this country has ever been able successfully to compete with France and Germany in making masks. You see, there's no money in them, and they can be made profitably only where labor is very cheap. A tolerably good mask can be bought for one cent. To be sure, speculators frequently buy the privilege of selling masks at balls, and charge as high as seventy-five cents for an ordinary paper nask, but the same mask could be bought of dealer for twenty-five cents.

The making of a mask is not such a simple

mask, but the same mask could be bought of a dealer for twenty-five cants.

The making of a mask is not such a simple matter as it seems to be. Of course, the principal things used in its construction are ordinary paper and a pleasier of Paris or composition mould. In making half masks—that is, masks which simply cover the face—the labor is very small, compared with the construction of the full head masks, which cover the whole been and head of the wearer and rest on the shoulders. The paper is placed on the mould in layers until the required thickness is attained. The moulds are made by a class of artists who make a specialty of this work. They are usually made from photographs of subjects, many of which are indicated by the dealer when he orders from the manufacturer. The large full head masks require a series of moulds, each forming a part of a subject. When all the parts of a mask are completed, they are joined togother in such a way as to conceal the places where the parts are joined.

Masks have not changed in general character for the past fifty years. Each season the variety is increased by the representation of search at the continued of general character for the past fifty years. Each season the variety is increased by the representation of search at the continued of the parts are joined.

Masks have not changed in general character for the past fifty years. Each season the variety is increased by the representation of search at the continued of the parts are joined. The variety is increased by the representation of search at the parts of the parts are joined. The variety is increased by the representation of search at the parts of some prominent person, or a true likeness of some foreign or American notability, or some very odd or grotesque subject borrowed from the animal kingdism. We have masks representing from the large of the parts of the par

THE NEW RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME. Just What the Commissioners Have Bone and What they Have Yet to Do.

Unnecessary alarm has been caused among property holders all over the city by the publi ention of the list of router selected by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The words rapid fransit have some to be so intimately associated with elevated railways that it has been taken for granted that the city is to be gridingned with structures like these that now straddle up and down it. Such, however, is not the fact. The powers of the Commission are restricted to the determination of "the desirability of the cable-traction system of not, if they would, authorize the employment of the objectionable dummies in the new sys-tem, and have decided that but a small part of

The Commissioners are Albert L. Earle, E.R. Livermore, Thomas E. Stewart, Geo. H. Byrd, and Daniel Drake Smith. Col. R. L. Ogden is secretary and Charles P. Shaw counsel. They were appointed by Mayor Edson on Dec. 1 last in accordance with a petition signed by many merchants and property holders. The netition declared that under the Rapid Transit act cormerchants and property holders. The petition declared that under the Rapid Transit act corporations may be formed with power to construct, operate, and maintain cable-traction street or surface railways in this city; that there is need of this form of rapid transit, which would permit the carrying of passengers at five cents fare, stopping at all streets, and that the capacity of the present elevated railroads is notoriously inadequate.

By the terms of the act of 1875, under which they were appointed, the Commissioners met within ten days after their appointment, took the oath of office, and gave bonds for \$25,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. They elected Daniel Drake Smith President. They had thirty days under the law to determine whether the proposed railways were necessary, and within that time they came to the conclusion that they were. This decision, under the law, is finel, and cannot be reviewed.

President. They had thirty days under the law to determine whether the proposed rail-ways were necessary, and within that time they came to the conclusion that they were. This decision, under the law, is final, and cannot be reviewed.

The next step, to be taken by the Commissioners was to "fix and determine the route or routes for such steam railway," and to do this the law allowed the Commission sixty days. This part of the work was duly porformed within the required time, which time expired last Saturday. It is subject to revision, and it is by no means certain that the new rapid transit roads will be built on the routes selected. Before any such road can be built the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property along the line, and also of the local authorities, must be obtained. There has also been some question whether the Commission has a right to take private property, and whether specifically enacted exemption of certain streets from the operation of the Lapid Transit act will not be interlesed with on parts of the proposed routes. The commissioners to lar out routes that of the Commissioners to lar out routes light of the transverse roads of the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out by the Countissioners will be the routes laid out to provide it is sufficient to say that there are two main lines selected running the outer lands and the routes accorded to such a suffice of the countissioners will be countied to the counties of the routes accorded to the counties of the routes may be decarded to

AN ICE GORGE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. Its Progress Bown the River Past St. Louis.

Response howe the River Past St. Leuts.

From the St. Leuts Republican.

The most remarkable lee gorge that has formed in the Mississippi River for many years, axtonding from the bridge several miles north to the Chain of Roaks, with an average width of over half a mile and an average thickness et ten feet, began to move yesterday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. This wastess of iee, extending north as far as the eye could reach, came shuggishly down with a force that threatened to destroy everything with which it came in contact. Steamboat whistles from Carcadelet to Washingtos avenue blew with the greatest violence; the whistles of half a dozen turs as they sped rapidly from shore to shore in the limited open space below the frequency wharf boats, which gangs of men were trying to houl closer fothe west shore of the river, rocked like vessels in a storm; lerry-bonts whirled round and round to keep from colliding with each other as they struggied toward the Illinois leves, and coal barges were saving behind wharf boats as quickly as possible. River men were fearfully frightened, and they had reason to be, as though it were a living encomy grashing its teeth preparatory to its irresistible attack.

It looked for a time as though doomsday slong the leves had at last arrived. Those who slood man the north railing of the upper roadway of the bridge and looked northward witnessed a magnificent spectacle. When the thicker portions of the gorge struck and bars and shallow places in the river the field that pressed against them from above converted them into beautiful mounds that rose above the surface in many instances to the height of twelve feet. Protruding above the gorge hundreds of these mounds could soon be seen, and they naturally caused it to assume a shape similar to that of a frozen ocean. Vast cakes of ice twenty or thirty feet square were quickly upended, and, standing side by side in the distance, they resembled mininture leeborgs.

In the course of twenty minutes the gorge which was stoutly resisted b

The two hours which clapsed after the gorge struck, at 21s o'clock in the afternoon, enabled the tugs to take barges from the St. Louis shore to harbors above East Carondolet; but before all the harces could be taken to places of safety the whistles again began to blow, giving notice that the gorge had started again. The second break occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the ice moved about lifty feet, finally settling, to all appearances, firmer than ever. Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was senaronity no current

The second break occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the ice moved about fifty feet finally setting; to all appearances, limer than the afternoon there was apparently no current in the river between the arsenal and Washington avenue, owing to the firm condition of the links endition a large field of ice, six or seven feet thick and possessing an area of several accessions, the bridge government of several the middle of the river.

A large force of men were embloyed all slight along the river can force the bridge government of the b

SOME INTERESTING NOVELTIES

Shinderson vs. Shinderson. The other morning a volcanic-looking matron appeared in Junge Lawler's court and demanded to be a hearmed as to the very earliest moment a diverse could be granted to a coah customer.

could be granted to a cash customer.

"Have you a complaint, manna?" said the Judge, sentimety.

"I should say I had, Judge," snapped the applicant.

"In just tell what that broke Skinderson—I'm Mrs. Skinderson, more the pity—what that broke Skinderson is shadown to be engiance. Flesh and blesd can I stand R.

"Did he best you?" inquired his timed.

"I should like to see him try it, "said Mrs. 2, with an indignant smit." I'm a hear worse. The morning I was taking with the averacting thing for over two boors—jant arguing with him, mind you, about a new paper for the parint—when what do you suprose he did!"

"Tried to shout himself." hisrarded the Jedge.

"I just what the mean brute had. No, size the mean wretch rank for a buttien of his graph, measurage but, and when he came skinderson lay down on the lowner, and when he came skinderson lay down on the lowner, and when he came skinderson lay down on the lowner, and when he came skinderson lay down on the lowner, and when he came skinderson lay down on the lowner, and when he came skinderson lay down on the lowner, and was usually with this hey for an lar gives out monitowise, is utring up another."

"The afraid you couldn't get a divorce on that," said the Cauri, redectively.

"Couldn't, en't cried the victim of domestic infelicity in a rage. "All right: I'll go atragits home, and if Skimderson has head; I'll fax hym yet!" with which consoling anticipation she sailed out.

Berri's Ark-A Tale of the Blood. From the Chicago Pribuse.

Beryl's Ark—A Table of the Recod.

Prom the Chicago Prisuse.

Cincinnati is inundated. Two young men, Gaston and Victor—stout, young followers of the type one sees so often assuing the pessantry of Britanay, but the sees so often assuing the pessantry of Britanay but the standing of the through the sees of the sees o

From the San Francisco Post.

As an adjunct of a hotel in this city is a poker game. The equal of which for unitunited heavy betting one of the heaviest players at the room, at ex-Senator pointed out a dapper looking young man on the street and said to a friend with a sad sigh:

"There goes the biggest robber on record."

"Who is le?"

"He's a contractful drummer from New York. He was introduced to us fellows about a mouth ago and played poker three weeks running."

"He won, eh?"

"No, he look. You see, the great art in poker is to learn to size up room opponent's play and to read his fucial expression. This fellow didn't seem to play verificate and finally we got on to the fact that every time he well, and finally we got on to the fact that every time he well, and finally we got on to the fact that every time he will made to coax us to bet, you see."

"Old dodge, that."

"Exactly, but listen. After we had dropped to his ways we went for him heavy, and won \$250 or \$500 every night, for a week and more. The other night we waited until he seemed massinally exultant, and we went for him all round. Every time we raised him hed dig up more coin some how, and finally be put a check for \$8,000 on top of the pile. We noticed that he tried desperately to force a smile and look happy, so we all called him. There was \$250,000 and odd on the table. I had then the tried desperately to force a smile and look happy, so we all called him. There was \$250,000 and odd on the table. I had then the tried desperated the tried the period of the table of the call the tried desperately to force a smile and odd on the table. I had the tried the tried desperately to force a smile and odd on the table. I had the tried the tried desperately to the tother that he tried desperately to force a smile and odd on the table. I had the tried the tried desperately to the tother that he tried desperately to force a smile and odd on the table. I had the tried that the tried desperately to force a smile and odd on the table. I had the tried that the tried that the tried that the t

less to say, and the most perferved enthusiasm. Disners and suppers were everywhere partaken of in his
honor, the folis of fare being of course, remarkable for
their minimity; cock, alselve, sheep's load me, salt
heef and greens and other substantial Scottish dishes
were not forsatics, while on every table appeared a hasgis, 'great chieftam of the public race.'
It is worth noting that the haggis is now a regular
article of commerce in Scotland, a trade having aprums
in in that famed comestible shoes the days of the Burns
centions' celebration a glarier of a century ago. Or
of the clobe, and that dainty dish was even years
by persons living many thousand miles away from the
land of Burns, a no bus months previously ordered shot
haggs from one of the Scottish insulfacturers of the
article of when there are probably more than a score.

From the Lormon World.

From the London World.

Many years ago Mrs. Grey author of The Gambler's Wifer at a other nevels well known in their day, was an a visit at Condenser Court, when Lady samps chanced to romark that she wished she could get same very good carry powder, which elicited from Mrs. Grey that she had in her deck an excellent recipe which bet node. Sir Charles Chief Justice of holis had been given been character in Worsester, who per any make you excellent the recipe which had been good carry to the powder; at all events, when they drop make up the powder; at all events, when they drop make up the powder, and events, when they drop make up the powder, a fill events, when they drop make up the powder, a said they could be their leaf, and in due time forwarded a packet of the powder. Subsequently the hange theoretic triple some one in the business that the pay der might, in solution, make a good since. The experiment was made, and by degrees the filting took annuments. All the world, to its rematest truth, now knows if Worsestership same as an article of commercer and natwithstanding that, in commen with stook good things, it is treately practed, an enormous trade is done in it. The profits, I am told, amount to thousands of pounds a year.

Accounting for a \$65,000 Fund.

Accounting for a \$63,000 Fand.

From the trick World

Col. James Cavatangh, Capit, O'Mengher Condon, the Hon. T. V. Pavderly, and the Rev. George W. Papper have completed their midd of the Martyra and Obmandi defence fluids. In their report they state that the total receipts of the two funds collected by Mr. Patrick Vord monuties in Science 2. The dishars—hans, were \$8,000 to the families of the martyra \$1000 per \$6,000 per \$1000 pe

A Cold Day for the Great.

Yesterday morning Hy lawrs, the tunnel tender of the Virginia and Tracken Railrand near Washise Lake, went our about 5 o'clock to shoot goese. He soon discovered a fleet on the left it he have and rawled on his hands and knees on the lee, through the tules, to get a sheet. Downs in a threward sportmann, and never takes alvantage of a goese that is not on the wing. Coming within shooting distance, he rese up and expected to see the birds ity, but they did not. Then he waved his hat and a few of the genes mapped their wings to the birds that hat had a few of the genes mapped their wings to the birds that had been washed in a few of the genes that they had surrounded in his hade for water the night before and had been washelling about in the overflow and should had been washelling about in the overflow and should had been washelling about in the overflow and should had been washelling about in the overflow and she fore they knew it their feet feet beging to the co. Some were dead, but the indexity were stind. Laker in the sign he went down with a cart and bagged the entire lot. From the Carton Appeal.

All for a Bellar.

Two German, immigrants, who arrived on the Bremes eleministic bears, who arrived on the Bremes eleministic bears went to the thislam House on Thursday for a persuit to remove a class. Mr. J. R. Taylor, a Caston House orsker, egreed to get the permit for \$1. He get the permit and the immigrants then fold then they thin refered to the standard the formation of the permit is the folding the standard to the permit when the folding the permit is not the permit when the permit is not given to the first the permit when the for. Collector Robertson in proposed to their hot the for. Collector Robertson in proposed to the permit for. Collector Robertson in the standard the permit folding the said. "I will put the dollar out of my own pecket."

Mr. Taylor said for do not want Collector Robertson's dellar, but he gave up the permit. The Collector gave \$1 to Special Collector Rarrett who instanted on Mr. Taylor as eccepting it Mr. Taylor put it in his safe and left it there. He says have in ever tunch it. The lumigrants went off with their permit rejoicing.

Consolidation in Prospect.

From the Cummings Clarion. A subscriber at Canton, Tex, writes us that there is a widower in that fewn who has mineteen children and is a stone to well the Alamana widow with twenty one children, mouthon of whom who made in a recent issue of the milet. The Alabama widow can take notice and govern herself accordingly.